

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, clearing later. Temp. 73-78 (17-21). Friday, Partly cloudy, showers with sunny spells. Temp. 70-73 (18-21). Friday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 70-73 (18-21). Saturday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 70-73 (18-21). ROMA: Thursday, Fair. Temp. 70-73 (18-21). NEW YORK: Thursday, Fair. Temp. 70-73 (18-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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U.S. Reported Shifting Stand On A-Test Ban

Pentagon Objected to Strict Terms

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The Carter administration has backed away from its support for quick conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union and Britain, according to administration and congressional sources.

Although negotiations with the Russians and the British will continue in Geneva, sources say they now expect no agreement until a U.S.-Soviet pact on strategic arms limitation has been signed and dealt with by the Senate.

Only three months ago, President Carter was determined to push for rapid agreement on a five-year ban on all nuclear tests except the very smallest. At the time, administration officials believed such an agreement would win Senate approval easily.

They now believe it would face strong opposition there and might endanger any agreement limiting strategic arms if both were considered simultaneously.

'Zero-Yield' Concept

Fierce opposition from the Energy and Defense Departments over what is called the "zero-yield" concept — allowing explosion of only quite small nuclear weapons — and an apparent change in Mr. Carter's attitude toward the duration of the ban also have contributed to the change.

Another factor is the difficulty being encountered in getting Soviet agreement for monitoring procedures. The United States wants to place a specific number of seismic sensing devices on Soviet soil to guard against cheating. The Russians first balked, then accepted, but only if Russians, rather than U.S. personnel, collected the findings. The issue remains unresolved.

In approaching the test ban, the administration originally had tried for a permanent ban to all nuclear testing. Even peaceful nuclear explosions, for construction, such as canal building, were to be barred, as they could be secretly used for weapons purposes.

Pentagon officials, charged with maintaining the viability of the nuclear deterrent, balked at such an open-ended approach.

Ban Opposed

Scientists from the Energy Department (DOE), who run the laboratories and installations that develop and build nuclear weapons, also opposed the total ban on grounds that they could not keep their facilities prepared to resume operations in the event that the Russians broke the agreement.

After long discussions and negotiations within the administration earlier this year, the president signed a decision memorandum on May 20 establishing a U.S. proposal for a zero-yield, five-year test ban.

The memorandum also said, according to sources, that testing would resume after the five-year period unless the Joint Chiefs agreed to a continuation.

Sources disagree on whether Mr. Carter thought at the time of his decision that it would have the support of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and the influential directors of the government's nuclear weapons laboratories at Los Alamos, N. M., and Livermore, Calif.

One Capitol Hill source said the National Security Council summarized

New Coalition Urges Arms Superiority

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT) — The creation of a new congressional coalition highly critical of the Carter administration's defense policies was announced yesterday, with its 148 members calling for the United States to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The move came as the House of Representatives moved toward approval of a \$19.3 billion defense appropriation bill after rejecting repeated attempts to make across-the-board cuts of 2 percent.

The new group, calling itself the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, consists of a bipartisan collection of members of the House and the Senate known for their conservative views on military and foreign policy. Affiliated with the congressional group are several individuals and organizations also identified with conservative causes.

At a news conference yesterday, John Fisher, president of the pro-defense American Security Council, said that the congressional coalition had been created to press for the adoption of several "principles for a national strategy" to cope with growing Soviet military power, including the attainment of military superiority over Moscow, the establishment of a large-scale civil defense program, the adoption of a more cautious approach to arms control and the "use of positive nonmilitary means to roll back the growth of communism."

Although the coalition represents a minority in the Congress, its creation reflects the growing support on Capitol Hill for defense spending.

One of the co-chairmen of the new coalition, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., said that the group was alarmed about the administration's failure to project "an image of strength and firm adherence to consistent principles" abroad.

To Lobbies

Another co-chairman, Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., indicated that the coalition was the conservative community's response to the growth of organized lobbies on Capitol Hill. He said that he and his colleagues had learned "useful lessons" during recent congressional foreign policy debates, adding "those lessons being there is no substitute for cohesion brought about successfully when like-minded individuals and organizations join together."

In addition to members of Congress, other co-chairmen of the coalition include William Simon, former secretary of the treasury, Adm. Thomas Moorer and Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, both former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, a former Army commander in South Korea who resigned earlier this year after criticizing White House defense decisions.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Oil Money Seen Turning Iraq Toward West, New World Role

By J. P. Smith

BAGHDAD, Iraq (UPI) — At the height of this spring's war between Ethiopia and Somalia, Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Barkovsky was summoned to see Foreign Minister Anwar Hammadi. He was told that Soviet planes were not to use Iraqi airfields or even fly through Iraqi airspace to resupply Cuban forces fighting in the Horn of Africa.

The incident illustrates the strains in Iraq's relationship with Moscow, as well as Baghdad's determination to act strictly in what it views as its own interest.

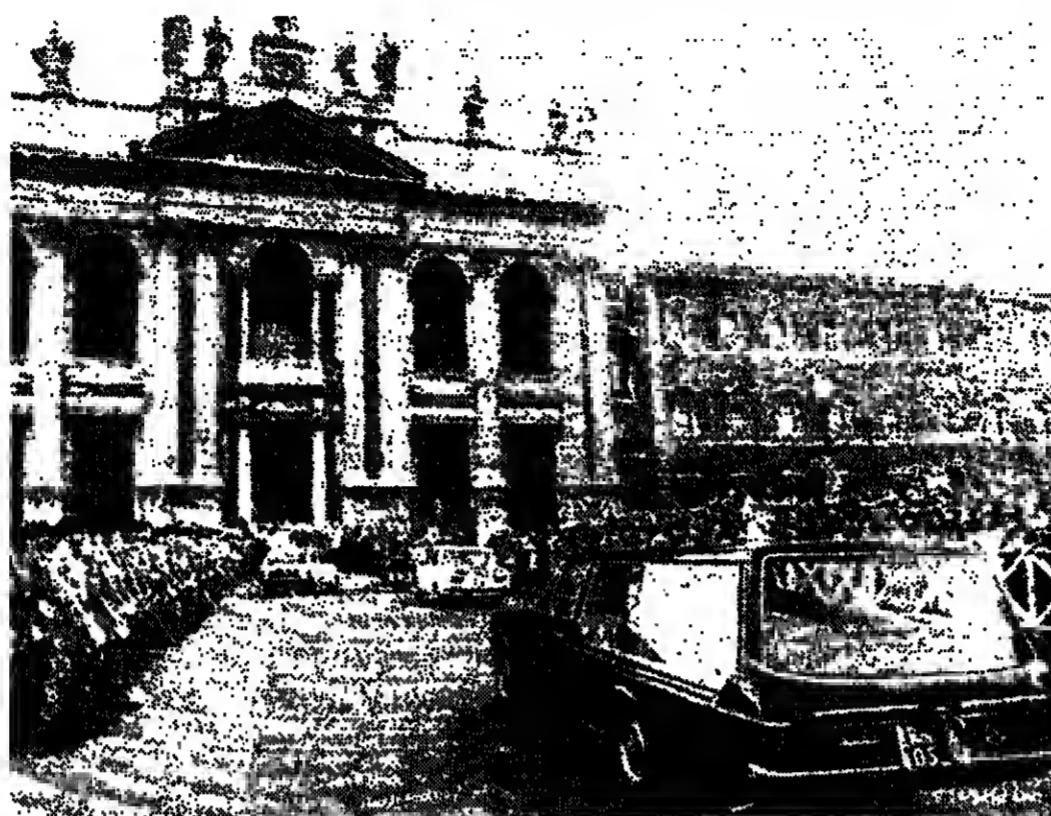
As what may ultimately be hundreds of billions of petrodollars flow into the country's treasury, the government's vision of Iraq's role in the world has started to change. Long-range adjustments have produced some short-term paradoxes in foreign policy.

• Iraq remains bound by a 15-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, but appears increasingly eager to obtain trade and technological benefits from closer ties with the United States.

• Iraq continues to rail against Zionism, but seems to be losing interest in the dream of using the Palestinian issue to unite the Arab world in one nation stretching from Morocco to the Euphrates.

IRA supporters roamed parts of the city from about midnight, besieging police stations, burning hijacked trucks and fighting running skirmishes with police and troops.

The IRA claimed it carried out "six gun attacks" on the army during the night. Army patrols reported coming under fire in Catholic areas.



The hearse carrying Pope Paul's body arriving at St. John's Lateran on its way to Vatican City.

200,000 View Cortege

Paul's Body Returned to Rome

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 9 (UPI)

— The body of Pope Paul VI was taken to the Vatican today as 200,000 persons watched the cortège along the 24-kilometer route from the papal summer residence at Castel Gandolfo.

The cortège moved slowly as it entered St. Peter's Square and

watching over the procession were about 5,000 policemen, honor guards and members of the anti-terrorist squad.

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As the Sistine Chapel choir sang the Psalms, the Magnificat and Benedictus, the cortège stopped at the stairs leading to the church and was met by the Rev. Aurelio Sabatini, archbishop of the basilica.

About 60 cardinals — who will choose Paul's successor — stood at the entrance in their white surplices and crimson capes, each clutching a lighted candle.

The pope will be buried in a crypt under St. Peter's Saturday.

There were 21 vehicles in the cortège, including the hearse carrying the pontiff's body in its coffin.

French Cardinal Jean Villot, the Vatican secretary of state, who serves as chamberlain until the conclave of cardinals can elect a new pope, sat in the front seat beside the driver.

Before the procession left Castel Gandolfo, mourners joined in 15 minutes of prayers led by a group of local churchmen.

A police helicopter hovered above as it moved away from the square in front of the palace where the pope had lain in state for three days.

The pope's final journey took him over the Appian Way to Rome where he passed the Colosseum.

It also stopped briefly at the pope's home church, as bishop of Rome, the Basilica of St. John's Lateran.

At St. John's, the vicar of Rome, Cardinal Ugo Poletti, prayed briefly.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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As Vietnam Applies Air Power**Cambodian Losses Said Serious**

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Aug. 9.—Signs coming out of Cambodia indicate that the regime of Premier Pol Pot is in serious trouble.

Diplomatic sources say that for the first time since the border war with Vietnam began last year, the Cambodian Army is suffering casualties at a rate it cannot long sustain.

Simultaneously there appears to be some kind of serious internal friction among the tightly knit Cambodian leadership. These reports have come mainly from Vietnamese diplomats in Southeast Asia who are spreading rumors that Pol Pot is facing a crisis of survival.

Cambodia is cutting its forces

sharply on the western border with Thailand, in order to transfer troops either to Phnom Penh or to the Vietnamese front. In some units, about half of the men have been transferred.

A recent refugee, a defector from the Khmer Rouge Army, said that those transferred were mostly veterans of the civil war and dependable Khmer Rouge cadres or party members.

Dissident Uprisings

There are also refugee reports that there have been at least two instances of small mutinies or dissident uprisings in the western provinces in the last six weeks.

Since confirmation of information from Cambodia is practically impossible, Western analysts are reluctant to draw conclusions from such isolated reports. They do believe, however, that the regime is probably facing its most serious test since 1975.

"It would be premature to make any sweeping judgments," an analyst said, "but we know that they have suffered serious manpower losses. What we don't know is how quickly they can make them up or how big a manpower pool they actually have now."

The casualties have resulted largely from increased application of Vietnamese air power. Using captured U.S. warplanes, bombs and rockets, the Vietnamese are reported to have been flying as many as 30 bombing missions a day against Cambodian border forces.

Chinese Airlift

Western sources said that the Cambodians continue to receive an adequate flow of arms and ammunition by airift from China and that more help can be expected after the visit to Peking last week by Son Sen, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary. The meetings in Peking included senior officers of the Chinese land, air and sea forces.

Although there have been reports that China is displaying less support for its Cambodian ally, there is no confirmation of this. In a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People, Chinese Vice Premier and Poliburo member Chen Hsien said: "China will support and assist your just struggle. We are

convinced that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, with Secretary-General Pol Pot as the leader, the Kampuchean people will surely win final victory."

While he fell short of a pledge to intervene directly — which would be difficult at any rate — there seemed to be no doubt that hardware and political support will continue to be forthcoming.

c Los Angeles Times

were full of empty tables because their staffs, the East Germans said, had no interest in making more work for themselves. In Warnemünde, the pool at the Neptune, the Baltic's fanciest hotel, was in disrepair for a monit, but the staff offered only shrugs and a look that said, "You're lucky to be here."

And the conversations. A woman who lived in Rostock with her teenage son and daughter said that she had two brothers in West Germany. She was asked what she heard from them about life on the other side. The answer was a finger pointed at the boardwalk, meaning that she would explain — but out doors.

"I told them not to write anymore," she said later, walking along the beach. "At least not until I give them a sign. My son is trying to get his merchant seaman's license. A letter from the West could kill it. If they send us something at Christmas, my boy could wind up sweeping floors."

Another time, an East German called an American he had met at his hotel and suggested they get together. When they met, the American said, "Do you know that when you called, you said your full name?"

Iceberg the Jurist

"I did," the East German said, and his face went white.

"Maybe it's better we don't talk," the American said.

The East German thought a moment. "Too late now," he said. "Let's get something to eat."

Western journalists cannot travel alone in the German Democratic Republic and must pay a large fee to a "service organization" that provides a "guide" and a promise to arrange interviews.

Three Americans travelling together were accompanied by a man they called "Iceberg." He was tall, blond and grave, and when he signed the hotel register he wrote "jurist" in the space for profession. Although this "guide" couldn't find an address in Leipzig, it was clear that there would be no cause for concern about how he would enforce socialist law if he ever made it to the bench.

From time to time, though there was a chink in his anti-imperialist steadfastness. When confronted with a closed door at a restaurant, he would send one of his Americans forward. "With your accent," Iceberg said, "they'll open up straight away." And they did.

The announcement came from controllers at Athis-Mons near Paris. Similar action was expected from controllers at other regional centers.

Air Controllers In France Plan New Slowdown

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP) — Air traffic controllers handling northern France announced today that they would resume their work-to-rule action this weekend.

They will slow down from Friday evening through Wednesday, Aug. 16, covering what is a long weekend vacation in many countries.

The controllers decided on the slowdown after what their union representatives said was a fruitless meeting yesterday with French Transport Minister Joel le Theule. Union delegates said that Mr. le Theule did not respond to their demands, which include more modern equipment to improve safety, and a different wage structure.

Previous weekend work-to-rule actions, sharply reducing the number of aircraft allowed into French air space, have caused chaos. Last weekend, the busiest in Europe at the start of the August vacation, was estimated to have affected half a million travellers with delays of up to 36 hours.

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U.S. Strategy on Test Ban Shifting To Shorter Term

(Continued from Page 1)

toward three years — a term more in line with Pentagon and DOE wishes.

In addition, a source close to the current situation said, that the White House now has "some concern whether you can have zero yield testing."

At a recent White House staff session on the test ban, critics of the five-year plan put forward one for three years that included a recommendation that it be accompanied by a statement that testing would resume at the end of that period if a satisfactory permanent agreement had not been reached.

Several Hundred Pounds

Nor would that proposal stick with the zero-yield concept. It would permit nuclear tests of explosive energy equivalent to several hundred pounds of TNT — too small to verify current weapon reliability but high enough to permit laboratory experiments.

Pentagon officials, however, reportedly are not satisfied with that approach and want to be able to test weapons with a yield of up to five kilotons (energy equivalent to 5,000 tons of TNT), in order to be assured that primary U.S. deterrent weapons remain reliable.

Administration sources dispute that view but concede the five-year proposal that Mr. Carter prepared in May now appears heading

Begin Cites Talks Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

tended to take a vacation during the second half of this month.

Zalman Shoval, a member of Parliament from Mr. Begin's Likud Party, denied newspaper reports that the government plans new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and was using censorship to keep secret the plan, which could poison the atmosphere of the summit.

"No decision has been taken, and the stories are false," Mr. Shoval told Israeli radio, saying that the reports were designed to embarrass the government at sensitive point in Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Some members of the opposition in Parliament have complained of censorship on the settlement issue, and the Jerusalem Post said today that "the government is planning to establish new settlements in the West Bank," but the story did not give details.

The United States opposes settlements on land Israel took in 1967 war, regarding them as illegal under international law and as obstacles to peace. Keeping the approximately 100 existing settlements is a central tenet of Israel's peace plan, but Mr. Sadat wants the settlements dismantled.

The cardinal, who is archbishop of Mechelen-Brussels, is now 74, and hardly regarded as being in the running for the papal throne this time. He has lately displayed great

Course Toward Peace

Mr. Shoval, who advises the Foreign Ministry on how to promote Israel's image abroad, said he felt that Israel and Egypt were on an "irreversible course" to peace.

In Amman, Jordan, Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim said today that Jordan would not take part in Mideast peace talks until Israel agrees to return all occupied Arab land. Roving U.S. mediator Alfred Atherton is due in Amman Friday to discuss regional problems with King Hussein.

Opinion leaders in the Arab world have expressed skepticism about the chances of success.

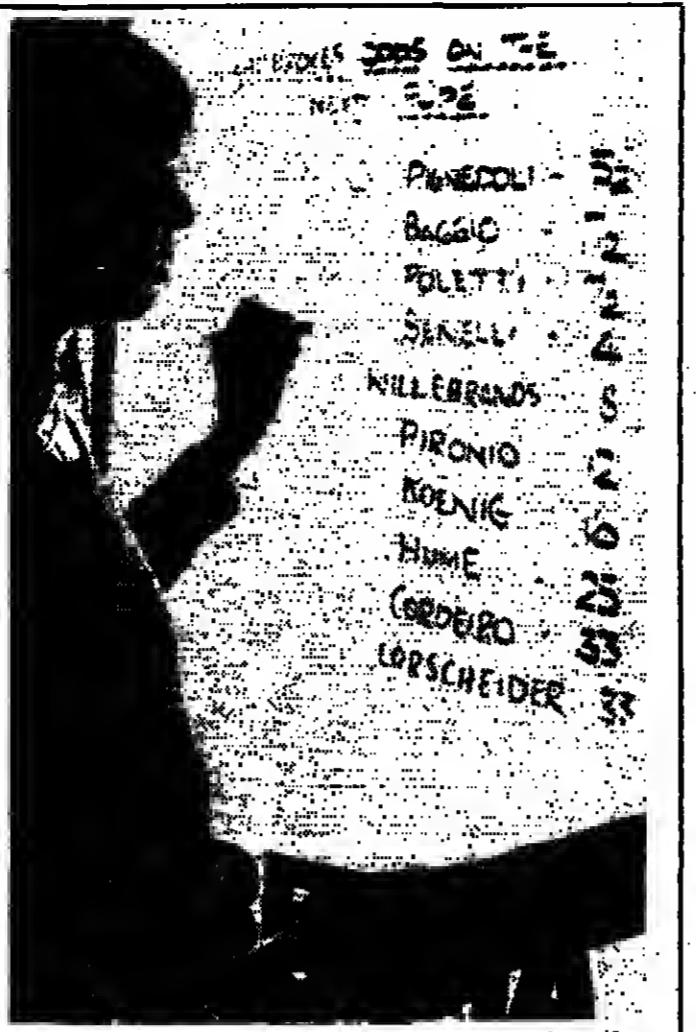
Syria's ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party said that the summit was part of a game designed to mark time until Israel attacks again.

The Saudi newspaper Al Bilad said today, "This is Israel's last opportunity." The government-controlled newspaper said that there was no harm in Mr. Sadat attending the conference as long as he avoided a bilateral deal with the Israelis and upheld the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said yesterday that he had been assured by the Egyptian leader that Egypt would not conclude a separate peace with Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said today that planned meeting was a step on the road to Middle East war.

According to diplomatic sources, U.S. and British officials have told the UN that they are satisfied that Mr. Dneprovsky is a KGB agent, confirming allegations in the Western press which first appeared after the defection to London of Vlad-



Associated Press
Marking up the odds at Ladbrooke's in the City of London.

U.K. Pope-Betting Protested

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP) — Simon Mahon, a Roman Catholic member of Parliament, has complained that Ladbrooke's, a British bookmaking firm, is taking bets on who will succeed Pope Paul.

Mr. Mahon, a member of the Labor Party, said that he wrote a letter to Ladbrooke's protesting "in the most fervent terms about their appalling taste."

He said: "We are electing a successor to Jesus Christ, and that is not a matter for Ladbrooke's."

Suenens, Belgian Prelate, Calls for 'Synodal' Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

interest for the "charismatic" or "neopentecostal" currents in Roman Catholicism, which emphasize emotional aspects of faith.

But in today's broadcast interview, Cardinal Suenens was understood to have spoken in the name of what would be a liberal group in the forthcoming conclave. This faction is expected to comprise up to 20 cardinals, mostly non-Italian.

The Belgian primate advocated a "division of work" between the pontiff and a group of advisers from various parts of the world "without diminishing in any way the powers of the papacy." Cardinal Suenens added that the conclave should choose a pope who would govern the church "in a synodal way."

The term was understood as a reference to the Synod of Bishops, a consultative body of about 200 churchmen, mostly members of the episcopacy, that Pope Paul established following recommendations of the church's Ecumenical Council Vatican II, held in 1962-65. The great church assembly had stressed the principle of "collegiality" of church government, meaning decision making jointly by the pope and the bishops.

So far, the Synod has been convened in Rome for five sessions — 1967, 1969, 1971, 1974 and last autumn — each lasting several weeks. However the body's influence on church policies has seemed scarce. The impression prevailed that the Roman Curia, or Vatican bureaucracy, ostensibly acting on behalf of the pontiff, successfully defended his and its own prerogatives and averted decentralization in church government.

Cardinal Suenens was one of the most vocal advocates of "collegial" structures during Vatican II. After the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963, the Belgian primate was widely mentioned as a possible successor. The conclave held in June of that year chose instead Cardinal Giovanni Battista Montini, who became Pope Paul VI.

The cardinal, who is archbishop of Mechelen-Brussels, is now 74, and hardly regarded as being in the running for the papal throne this time. He has lately displayed great

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The term was understood as a reference to the Synod of Bishops, a consultative body of about 200 churchmen, mostly members of the episcopacy, that Pope Paul established following recommendations of the church's Ecumenical Council Vatican II, held in 1962-65. The great church assembly had stressed the principle of "collegiality" of church government, meaning decision making jointly by the pope and the bishops.

So far, the Synod has been convened in Rome for five sessions — 1967, 1969, 1971, 1974 and last autumn — each lasting several weeks. However the body's influence on church policies has seemed scarce. The impression prevailed that the Roman Curia, or Vatican bureaucracy, ostensibly acting on behalf of the pontiff, successfully defended his and its own prerogatives and averted decentralization in church government.

Cardinal Suenens was one of the most vocal advocates of "collegial" structures during Vatican II. After the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963, the Belgian primate was widely mentioned as a possible successor. The conclave held in June of that year chose instead Cardinal Giovanni Battista Montini, who became Pope Paul VI.

The cardinal, who is archbishop of Mechelen-Brussels, is now 74, and hardly regarded as being in the running for the papal throne this time. He has lately displayed great

News Analysis**Mideast Fears Prompted Carter**

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT)

— Concern about the risk of new hostilities in the Middle East in October was a critical factor in persuading President Carter to take the bold initiative of inviting Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt here next month to seek a negotiating breakthrough.

For the president, the three-power summit meeting at Camp David is a major gamble. Both in terms of domestic politics and the politics of the Middle East, his effort at face-to-face mediation with the two leaders carries great risks.

Mr. Carter, who was informed Monday night at dinner that the two leaders had agreed to come to Washington, has decided to accept the risks not out of any hope of achieving a peace agreement but because he feared that unless something was done the region might slide once again into fighting. He has been concerned over what he regards as a potentially ominous step-up in Egyptian military preparedness lately.

The president and his top foreign-policy advisers believe that Mr. Sadat might feel impelled to take some desperate and unpredictable move this fall, as he did in October, 1973, in launching the Yom Kippur war against Israel, or as he did in November, 1977, when he surprised the world with his peace mission to Jerusalem.

October Expiration

Mr. Sadat has repeatedly reminded U.S. officials and others that he regards this October as the expiration date for the United Nations Emergency Force that is monitoring the Sinai disengagement agreement signed by Israel and Egypt in September, 1975. In effect, the Egyptian leader has made October a deadline for some major negotiating breakthrough, and Washington fears what he may do if no achievement.

Western intelligence agencies have picked up information that Egypt is bolstering its military forces and stepping up its preparedness, allegedly because of friction with Libya. But high administration officials have said privately that they interpret these moves as a possible cover for a buildup toward some military action against Israel.

"We've noticed these moves, and so have the Israelis," one administration official said. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is reported to have expressed his concern about the Egyptian moves to top Carter administration officials. Coupled with the negotiating stalemate, Washington saw these developments as signs of a potentially dangerous drift in the region that had to be defused by some dramatic action, such as the Camp David

truce.

But Iraq dropped out of the anti-Sadat cabal when it appeared in danger of loaning the leadership role to Libya or Syria.</p

Reject Increase on Gas

Voters in Missouri Join National Tax Rebellion

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP) — Missourians joined the nation's tax revolt by overwhelmingly rejecting a proposal to increase their gasoline taxes, while voters in primaries in Georgia, Michigan and Idaho picked candidates for governor and Congress.

Also highlighting primaries yesterday was a third place for Betty Talmadge, former wife of Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., in her try for a House nomination. In Michigan, Rep. Charles Diggs was re-nominated for his seat in Congress despite an indictment for fraud.

The proposal to raise Missouri gasoline taxes by 3 cents a gallon to 10 cents was defeated by more than 7-1. The increase had been pro-

posed in a statewide initiative at a time when voters in other states were organizing petition drives to seek tax cuts. In June, California voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition 13, an amendment to the state constitution that slashed property taxes.

Buckers of the increase had hoped it would raise about \$30 million to improve state roads. Opponents said it was an attempt by bankers and contractors to obtain more highway construction money.

10 Congressmen

Missouri's 10 incumbent congressmen easily won renomination, including four who had no opposition.

In Georgia, Mrs. Talmadge's two opponents, state Sens. Virginia Sharpard and Peter Banks will face each other in a runoff for the Democratic nomination to the 6th District where Rep. John Flynt is retiring after 24 years in office.

The winner of that runoff will have to take on former college professor Newt Gingrich, who lost to Rep. Flynt twice, but won the GOP nomination handily yesterday.

If Mrs. Sharpard, front-runner in the primary, defeats Mr. Banks and then Mr. Gingrich, she would be Georgia's first woman U.S. representative in three decades.

Incumbent Democrats Sen. Sam Nunn and Georgia Gov. Sam Busbee were easily victorious.

Race for Governor

Gov. Busbee had nearly 70 percent of the vote in a Democratic primary against five opponents, including avowed white supremacist J.B. Stoner who won about 5 percent of the vote. Gov. Busbee will be running for a second consecutive four-year term, made possible by a constitutional amendment adopted by voters in 1976.

Sen. Nunn had nearly 80 percent of the vote over five Democratic opponents.

Both Sen. Nunn and Gov. Busbee will have Republican opposition in November, but both are expected to win re-election手easily.

To prepare for the female trainees, they added, Fort Dix is asking women soldiers on base to consider tours of duty as drill sergeants. The Army said that there are 300 noncommissioned female soldiers who would be qualified by rank for the post of drill sergeant.

N.J. Army Base Seeks Women Drill Sergeants

FORT DIX, N.J., Aug. 9 (UPI) — The Army is seeking female drill sergeants to train up to 6,000 women coming for the first coed basic training on this base beginning next fall.

Army officials said that they are expecting between 4,400 and 6,000 female trainees on the base, which will join Fort McClellan in Alabama and Fort Jackson in South Carolina as bases with coed basic training.

About 50 women will undergo training each week in a six-month period beginning in the fall. The number will rise to about 100 a week after that, of officials say.

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Death Penalty Urged by Mayor In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (AP) — Mayor Frank Rizzo, reacting angrily after the city's 15-month conflict with a group of self-styled anarchists called MOVE ended yesterday in the death of a police officer in a shootout, called for return of the death penalty and said he would pull the switch.

The battle yesterday ended with bulldozers and a crane leveling MOVE's three-story building after 12 adults, 11 children, 22 dogs and an unknown number of rats were flushed from the cellar. Police said that they found a dozen loaded weapons and 1,600 rounds of ammunition inside.

All the adults, held without bond, were charged with murder, attempted murder and conspiracy.

Six policemen, five firefighters and two MOVE members were injured in the five-minute gunfight. Afterwards, 25 persons were arrested in rock- and brick-throwing skirmishes with police near the MOVE compound, in a rundown west Philadelphia neighborhood.

MOVE claims to be a back-to-nature group with the goal of overthrowing the government. It had been cited for violating the city's health and fire codes, and rejected court orders to vacate the premises where garbage and human waste composted in the back yard.

Paraguay Frees Jailed Leader Of Opposition

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 9 (AP) — A judge yesterday threw out the government's case against opposition leader Domingo Laino, and he was freed. His arrest a month ago had provoked sharp protests from the Carter administration.

Judge Antonio Escobar Centeno ruled that President Alfredo Stroessner's regime provided insufficient evidence of his charges that Mr. Laino had connections with leftist subversives in the United States, Eastern Europe and Paraguay.

Judge Escobar ordered the release of Mr. Laino, the vice president of the Authentic Liberal-Radical Party.

Political observers, noting that the judge is a member of President Stroessner's ruling party, believe that the attention focused on Mr. Laino's case by the U.S. government forced the regime to release the opposition leader.

Veterans in San Juan Stage Demonstration

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9 (AP) — A group of veterans from three wars broke out of a psychiatric hospital here and demonstrated against a bill that would exclude Puerto Rico's war veterans from increased disability benefits.

About 70 pajama-clad veterans confined to the Hato Rey Psychiatric Hospital smashed the institution's rear gate last night, formed a picket line on Ponce de Leon Avenue, one of San Juan's main thoroughfares, and blocked traffic for two hours.

Several missions have gone to

Argentine Unit Adds to Missing

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 9 (UPI) — A human rights group said yesterday that at least 151 persons disappeared in Argentina during the first half of the year, raising the total number of persons missing to 3,000.

The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, a local human rights organization, said that last month it gave the Interior Ministry a list of 500 persons said by their families to be missing. Of the 500, 151 disappeared mysteriously during the first six months of this year, the group said.

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On to Camp David

The White House announcement of a U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting on Sept. 5 at Camp David is good news — in a strictly limited sense. That is to say, it is good news only because just about any other conceivable next step in the Mideast peace effort would have been worse. It is almost a cliche by now to speak of a "critical turning point" in the Middle East, but the current condition surely qualifies. The evidence of disintegration is everywhere: in the breakdown of negotiations, the harsh polemics from Cairo, the political discord in Israel, the divisive tugging and hauling among the Arabs. It is evident even in the stated purpose of the September summitry: "to seek a framework for peace." To talk of a mere "framework" is pretty thin gruel when you think of all the heady things that have been said — and done — in the nine months since Egypt's President Anwar Sadat launched his peace initiative in Jerusalem. But we would argue, on the contrary, that to have projected any more specific or ambitious objective would have been, at the very least, disingenuous.

We do not mean by this to denigrate the accomplishment of President Carter and his secretary of state, Cyrus Vance; only a few days ago, Mr. Sadat seemed to be unwilling to resume negotiations in any form. Nor would we rule out the possibility that a high-pressure meeting of the top men may not be just what's needed to wring the sort of concessions from both sides that will be needed to break through the current impasse. The point is simply that while this sudden scramble for the summit is almost certainly prudent and essential — and perhaps even a master-stroke — it is also exceedingly perilous. It can be all these things at once, and for the same reason: the absence of a visible, acceptable alternative. If the lack of a promising alternative is what made a summit

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Struggle Over Foreign Aid

Progress report: The foreign aid bill is now halfway through the House, and the votes are better, so far, than we had expected. The balance of forces is still extremely close, but it seems to have shifted slightly over the summer in favor of the principle of foreign aid.

The line of attack on foreign aid is no longer to simply cut the amounts of money in the bills. Momentum has built up behind a large family of destructive proposals with, superficially, a broad political appeal. Some of them invoke the rhetoric of the human rights campaign and some of them talk about the preservation of U.S. markets. All of them, in one degree or another, would diminish the effectiveness of U.S. aid abroad.

* * *

A preliminary test came late last month when the House took up the bill to expand the Export-Import Bank's lending authority. The bank is a government agency that promotes U.S. exports with subsidized loans to foreign buyers. It doesn't have much to do with foreign aid, but it got swept up into foreign aid politics. The most dangerous assault on it was a protectionist amendment drafted by Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., prohibiting loans to produce abroad any commodity that might be "in surplus" — that is, in competition with U.S. goods. The Long amendment was beaten by a hairsbreadth, 199 votes to 197. The came another perennial attempt by Rep. Thomas Harkin, D-Iowa, to prohibit EX-IM Bank loans to countries violating human rights, unless the loans should "directly" benefit the poor. The Harkin amendment enjoyed a considerable vogue last year, but a good many congressmen have come to perceive that vaguely worded riders on economic legislation are a bad way to protect anybody's human rights. This time it got beaten soundly, nearly 3 to 1.

Last week the Senate took up the bill to

Then the foreign aid appropriations bill came to the floor of the House — the most important, and the most vulnerable, of these three bills. The threat of restrictive amendments is particularly dangerous here, because the bill carries money for the World Bank and other international lending agencies. They will not accept money with political strings tied to it, and without U.S. leadership this valuable international effort is not likely to survive long.

* * *

The outcome is anything but certain. Yet these challenges serve at least one useful purpose: they have required Congress to think carefully about that much-neglected subject, foreign aid. The principle of foreign aid is suddenly being defended, by the administration and in Congress, with unexpected fervor.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Death of the Pope

Pope Paul steered the Roman Catholic church through the first dozen years of post-conciliatory tension without calamity. And that is a higher achievement than it sounds when expressed in a negative way, especially when it is considered that there were also external forces to disturb the peace of the church. One of them, the awakening consciousness of the Third World, has, because of the demography of the Roman Catholic Church, important implications for its internal balance. And the general trend of secular ideas and sentiment in the period, though not hostile to the religious mind in the manner of the 19th century, was unhelpful to ecclesiastical vehicles of religion.

Under a looser discipline and with

From the Times (London).

Once the break was plain, both men knew what to do. Kennedy took his case to the public on two of the three commercial TV networks and on public television, and probably won the first round of the public relations battle. (At the same time, a pair of beautifully engineered national magazine stories portrayed his wife, Joan, as a woman who, with his support, was winning a personal struggle against alcoholism and would emerge, not embittered but supportive of her husband's political aspirations.)

Kennedy is in the happy position of being able, for the next 12 months at least, to do everything he would need to do if he were running for president while promoting national health insurance across the country. He will travel widely himself, raise funds and turn out crowds for Democratic candidates, and all the while denounce at suggestions he is campaigning against Carter.

Last week, in the midst of all the

Seventy-Five Years Ago

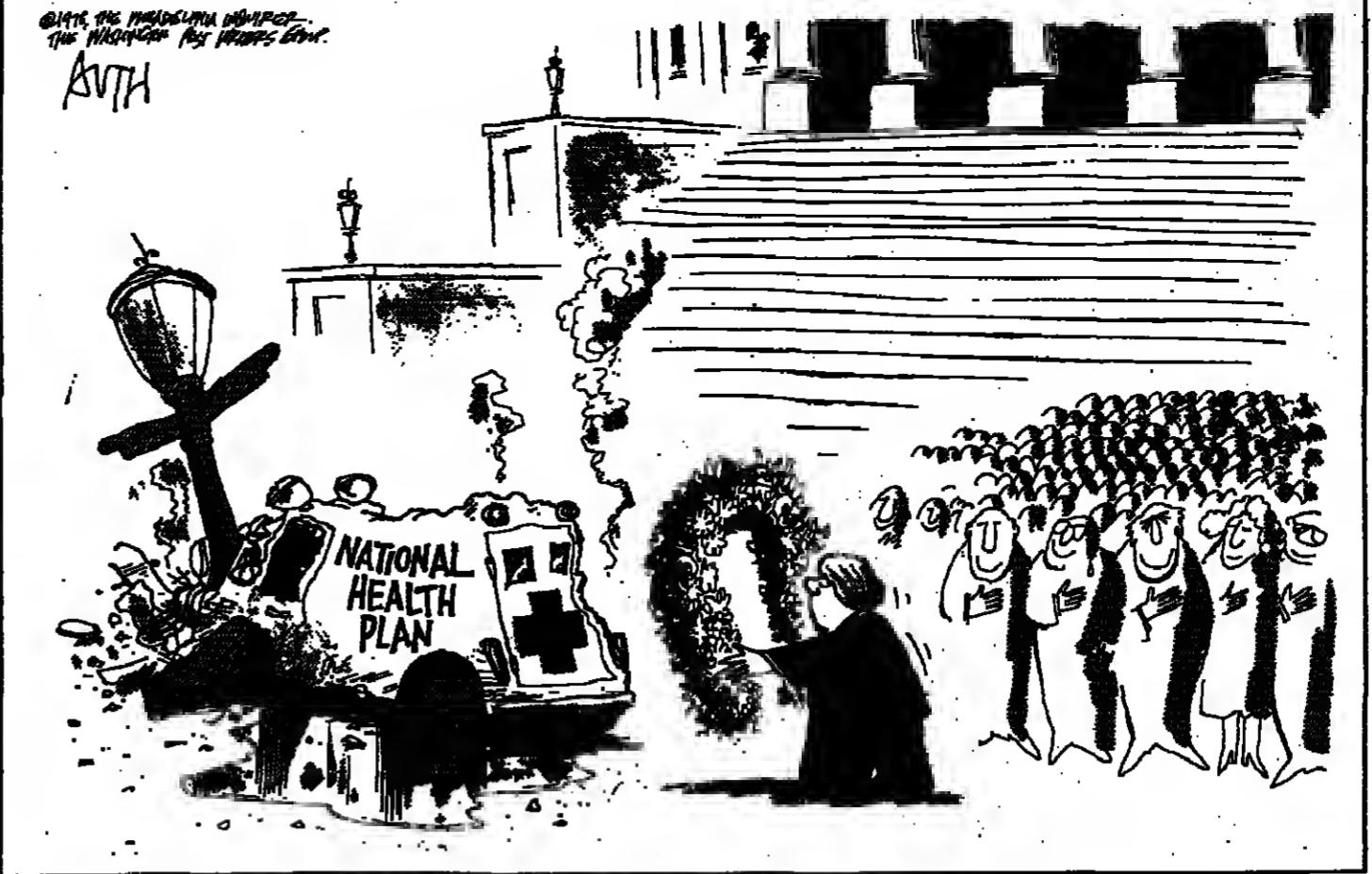
August 10, 1903

ROME — Cardinal Joseph Safo was crowned today with the holy triple crown of St. Peter to become Pope Pius X and leader of the Roman Catholic Church, but the emotion proved too much for the prelate and he fainted just as he was being crowned. He recovered soon after and completed the ceremony. St. Peter's Basilica was crammed with spectators, who had battled for three hours, among themselves as well as with Vatican guards, to attend the ceremony.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1928

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The tomcat heavyweight champion of the world recently celebrated his sixth birthday by pulling off his 16th knockout victory since taking over the title. "Tad," who belongs to Emmet Mattes, has fought both Tennessee and out-of-state cats brought over by their owners to vie for the championship. "He just doesn't like cats," explained his owner, "except for his son, 'Rags.' Rags is the feline champion flagpole-sitter of the world, having stayed atop a flagpole for 14 days and fed by his mas-



Carter and Kennedy: Guns of August

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The split between President Carter and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., on the issue of national health insurance is the stuff of great politics. It is a tonic to the spirits of those who are sated with the spectacle of second-raters stumbling blindly into snare that they did not know were there. It is to the Midge Costanza-Peter Bourne-General Services Administration firing flaps what Berio's Requiem is to Bocca-Boula.

There was nothing cheap-shot, awkward or stumbling about Carter's and Kennedy's decision to oppose each other on the health insurance issue. With full awareness of the probable future consequences for the presidency itself, they made themselves the protagonists in a needed national debate on an issue of fundamental importance to the country.

And each of them is pursuing his course with skill. You can't ask for much more from your politics than that.

Narrow Point

The immediate issue between the two men is a relatively narrow point. Kennedy believes the health legislation Carter promised during the campaign (and which Kennedy has been promoting for 10 years) should be introduced as a single bill, with a set phase-in schedule. Carter believes there should be a series of measures, the timing of which would be conditioned on the successful implementation of earlier phases, the condition of the national economy and the limits of the budget.

Since the odds are heavy against any significant legislative action in this area in the next two years, it would have seemed easy for the two men to hide their disagreement behind a facade of words.

But behind the immediate question is a basic difference of perceptions about where the center of U.S. politics is going. Carter believes that with inflation the overriding concern of the middle-class, Democrats must submit their social legislation to the disciplines of tight budgets if they are to survive.

Kennedy is just as convinced that comprehensive health insurance is a middle-class issue, because it offers the only real hope of restraining the surge in medical-hospital costs that is tugging inflation upward.

Each of them is fully aware of the crucial importance of that middle-class vote — the inner-ring suburban family where the father works on an assembly line and the mother as a secretary to produce enough income to enjoy a few amenities and stave off the constant threat of inflation. Carter's political base is in the South. But without those suburbanites, he cannot hold the presidency. Kennedy's base is in the Northern cities. But without those same middle-class voters, he will never be president.

To the Public

Once the break was plain, both men knew what to do. Kennedy took his case to the public on two of the three commercial TV networks and on public television, and probably won the first round of the public relations battle. (At the same time, a pair of beautifully engineered national magazine stories portrayed his wife, Joan, as a woman who, with his support, was winning a personal struggle against alcoholism and would emerge, not embittered but supportive of her husband's political aspirations.)

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health insurance debate, he took time out to appear at a fund-raiser for a Democratic congressional candidate from South Dakota and to meet with a California Democratic contender. Anyone who has forgotten that those are the last two presidential primaries Robert Kennedy won before his death has a shorter political memory than Ted Kennedy.

Kennedy thinks Carter missed an opportunity when the president declined to endorse the Kennedy strategy on health insurance. Had the President signed up and then put public responsibility on the senator and his allies to mobilize enough public opinion to move Congress on the issue, Kennedy might have been in a jam.

But Carter, on his side, equally believes Kennedy gave him an unintended boost by allowing him to present a large, costly liberal program in an atmosphere where the president could seem moderate and cautious by comparison to Kennedy.

Thus far, Carter has handled Kennedy with great skill and tact. He has avoided direct debate, but administration spokesmen have been busy poking holes in the Kennedy approach to health insurance.

On the editorial pages at least, the Carter view has won greater approval.

Privately, Carter shows no tremors about meeting Kennedy head-on in the 1980 primaries, if the sen-

ator chooses to carry his challenge that far.

He has been reminding associates that his original battle plan for 1976, drawn up before Chappaquiddick, meandered and family troubles caused Kennedy to withdraw, was based on the assumption that Kennedy and George Wallace would be his real rivals.

Having shown in many ways in recent weeks that he has discovered the political uses of incumbency, Carter certainly does not shrink from the possible challenge of a senator he thought he could beat when he was just the lame-duck governor of Georgia.

A great political story — with a class act on both sides — is in the making.

Hua Heads for the West

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Mao Tse-tung was said to have dreamed of swimming in the Mississippi, but never managed to cross the Mekong River. His successor, Hua Kuo-feng, will have gone farther when, very shortly he will take a dip in the Danube.

Although the Danube is, geographically, a more modest conquest, politically it will be an important step forward for Hua, it will be the Rubicon. If the new master of China went to North Korea for his first foreign trip last spring, it was for obvious symbolic reasons. But it is the voyage to Romania, starting on Saturday, which will continue to Yugoslavia 10 days later, that really adds up to a diplomatic event of the first

mountain." He also was the leader of the "special detachment of U.S. imperialism."

President Hua's Boeing 707 will take only 14 hours to reach the Balkans, but it will have overcome many years of insurmountable obstacles before arriving. Obstacles that were no little worn down during the visit to Peking in May of last year by Ceausescu and that in September of Marshal Tito.

And as usual, the Kremlin can take credit for having today brought together these antagonists — if not enemies — of yesterday.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the 1969 fighting on the Ussuri River, which lies on the Soviet-Chinese frontier, gave these countries a good reason to stop bickering among themselves and to close ranks because of the threat of Soviet intervention. As soon as this threat became a reality, a rapprochement among them became inevitable. Hua's visit west of Moscow is a further development in the strengthening of ties forged by fear of the Soviet Union.

Hua recently took advantage of the Yugoslav Communist League Congress to address it to a message from the Chinese Communist Party. It was more than a simple routine gesture. With his message, Hua renewed Peking's relations with the most heretical Communist Party and at the same time broke through the barrier which, officially, separates Peking from the parties which claim to adhere to Eurocommunism.

Apostles

Spain's Santiago Carrillo and Italy's Enrico Berlinguer continue to be thoroughly denounced in Peking as apostates, but Hua also knows that Ceausescu and Tito will — inevitably — be brought to a close understanding with the Eurocommunist parties. (All the leaders in Eurocommunist parties have just spent some time in Yugoslavia or Romania.) A Chinese-Eurocommunist

was not participated in that attack — and they were the two major European Communist countries to abstain — but were vehemently opposed to it. A third Communist country, Albania, also did not take part in the invasion. Recently abandoned by its former friends in Peking, it is not on Hua's list for a visit, not even a stopover.

To justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Leonid Brezhnev proclaims and immediately applies his notorious doctrine of limited sovereignty. Ten years later, Hua is coming to Europe to state very clearly, with the help of Tito and Ceausescu, that the doctrine of limited sovereignty also has its limits. Marbella, Spain.

A Panacea?

Re Jonathan Powers' article "Running Out of Food and Time" (IHT, July 20):

It was both refreshing and enlightening and touched upon one of the most burning issues confronting mankind today. The suggestion regarding significant investment in Third World agriculture is surely the panacea to the problems facing many Third World countries to improve their agricultural output.

Bangladesh is a case in point, with one of the most fertile soils in the world, and the necessary international investment in agriculture could work miracles in that country and turn Henry Kissinger's "bottomless basket" into the rice granary of Europe.

RAANA HASSAN. Spanga, Sweden.

unist rapprochement would be an important factor in East-West relations.

Hua's presence on the shores of the Danube will, in itself, be one of the more spectacular aspects of Peking's worldwide diplomatic offensive. The Chinese leader's first trip to Europe (and efforts are being made to have him continue his travels to Paris and even Brussels), as well as his stopover in Iran, on the return voyage, are part of Peking's geopolitics. From Africa to the Caribbean, including practically every Western European country, China has dispatched missions on every front where it feels it must confront Soviet presence or Soviet strategy.

It is this open diplomacy (the Chinese met almost publicly with Soviet diplomats at the United Nations) which explains the many visits of foreign dignitaries in Peking. The most notable of these visits was the one by President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has been warned by Moscow "not to play the Chinese card." Despite this warning, Mr. Brzezinski visited Peking, went on the traditional pilgrimage to the Great Wall and pointing north declared: "Barbarians have always come from this direction . . ."

Opinion Shared

Hua will certainly share this opinion with his Romanian and Yugoslav hosts. Although it is good to hear it said, for it is not more chance that guided the choice of a date for these meetings, August, 1978. The Chinese leader will arrive in the Balkans on the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. And Romania and Yugoslavia not only did not participate in that attack — and they were the two major European Communist countries to abstain — but were vehemently opposed to it. A third Communist country, Albania, also did not take part in the invasion. Recently abandoned by its former friends in Peking, it is not on Hua's list for a visit, not even a stopover.

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If Smith has any sense, he would compel his partners in the "internal settlement" to negotiate with the Patriotic Front now. The killing of missionaries or Africans is serving the cooe of the protagonists' long-term purpose.

Rhodesian Atrocities And Voting In Britain

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — It's a long time since missionaries have won or lost an election in a modern Western democracy. But when Britain goes to the polls, as it will probably do in October, it could well be that the murder of white missionaries in Rhodesia will turn the electoral tide in Mrs. Thatcher's favor. Thirty-eight missionaries have now lost their lives since the war began. In June, there was the particularly brutal murder of a group of Pentecostal missionaries. Eyewitnesses reported that even the women and children had been battered and bayoneted to death in the violence.

The assumption held by a majority of the British electorate is that these killings were the work of African guerrillas. Indeed, that is how most of the press reported it. The latest sympathy for Mr. Smith in the bosom of many British voters is being fanned with every killing. The Conservatives, as they did with the latest murder, have only to suggest that David Owen, the foreign secretary, is a little naive to listen to the denials of the Patriotic Front, to scoop up votes that in a calmer atmosphere would go to Labor.

Vulnerable

The missionaries are a vulnerable target. Most of the missions are in rural areas where guerrilla activity is the highest. They are put under enormous pressures by the security forces to hand over any information they have on guerrilla movements. If they refuse, they can be imprisoned. But if they agree, they are a target for guerrilla revenge. Their position is made more complicated by the ambiguous role they play. On the one hand, they have provided the schools and hospitals, and at the same time they have often been wedded to attitudes and values of white supremacy and have done their fair share to inculcate in the Africans they come into contact with an attitude of inferiority and self-depreciation.

In 1963 and 1964, I lived in the up-country town of Iringa in the southern highlands of Tanzania. Frequently I would visit the missions. Although Tanzania was independent, some of the mission stations were painful backwaters of colonial Africa. The black nuns in dusty black garb would be marched down to hot the fields, while the white sisters dressed in cool white ran the hospital. In the convent, the African sisters slept in long dormitories. The two white nuns in charge of them slept in single rooms on the top floor. The white sisters ate meat, the Africans maize and beans. The rule was strict. No African sisters could go into any home in the area, even though they were in the main local women. They were not allowed to help their mothers or greet their fathers.

Pressure of Events

Further south in Rhodesia and South Africa, the attitudes of white missionaries were and still are in many cases, even more uncompromising. They have run segregated schools, and blatantly identified themselves with the regimes of Ian Smith and John Vorster.

The pressure of events, however, over the years has forced many missionaries to become active opponents of the white regimes. In the last two weeks, two Catholic priests, sympathetic to the black cause, have been deported from Rhodesia. It was their reporting of the Wanjia massacre in Mozambique, when 400 defenseless villagers were murdered by Portuguese troops, that finally discredited Portuguese colonialism. And over the last 10 years, it has been the work of Catholic Bishop Lamont (since deported), and the Justice and Peace Commission, that has done much to keep the outside world alerted to what is going on inside Rhodesia.

Inflame Passions

Enver Hoxha
in a 1976 photo.

To Pay Creditors

'Pleasure' Liner America
Ordered to Be Auctioned

By Edith Evans Asbury

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT) — The cruise ship America, beached in the custody of a U.S. marshal after two disastrous "pleasure" cruises, has been ordered sold at auction to satisfy claims of creditors.

Judge Vincent Broderick of U.S. District Court in Manhattan signed an order yesterday directing the sale to be held Aug. 28, at 3 p.m., at Pier 32, where the 38-year-old, 55,000-ton ship has been held by Marshal George Grant since July 19.

The order was requested by a group of creditors led by Delta Marine Supply Corp., who asserted the ship's owner owed them \$2.5 million. The ship's owner, Venture Cruise Line, Inc., did not contest the suit.

Fines by Customs

One of the creditors who did not participate in the suit that precipitated the auction sale is the U.S. Customs Service, which has levied fines of \$439,000 against the ship for debarking passengers before reaching a port and for selling liquor while still within the three-mile limit.

U.S. inspectors who went aboard when the liner returned to New York gave it one of the lowest ratings ever given a ship. Asked yesterday why they had permitted it to sail in the first place, they said they had not inspected it prior to its first voyage, were not required to, in fact, and "couldn't tell whether it met sanitary requirements until it became operational — with its kitchen and toilets and so forth to operate."

Albania's Break With China Leaves It Unaided, Alone

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Aug. 9 (WP) — After an abrupt end to its improbable 17-year alliance with China, tiny Albania is having to do without a protector.

Once described as "unbreakable," the lopsided friendship between 2.5 million Albanians and 900 million Chinese has been transformed overnight into a bitter verbal feud.

A mounting crescendo of Albanian abuse is being directed at Peking after China's cancellation last month of all economic and military aid to the country that was once its only European ally.

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Other Assets

Another group of creditors has already obtained the release of other assets of the ship by order of U.S. Judge William Conner July 27. These creditors, who, included Bethlehem Steel, a stevedore group, and a company that supplied gambling equipment, were authorized to remove casino tables, cash registers, glassware and other bar equipment, gift shop items, equipment in the beauty and health center of the ship and cash approximating \$10,000 from a safe.

The ship, once one of the pride of the United States Lines, took passengers on a "Cruise to Nowhere" July 1, before its refurbishing was completed. It was forced to let a large number of the indignant passengers off at Staten Island, which resulted in the customs fines. The passengers complained of unsanitary conditions, overcrowding, roaches, and non-functioning toilets.

Shifting Loyalties

Albania has already expressed a desire to increase trade and other contacts with Greece, Italy and France, but none of these countries is likely to provide long-term economic or military aid of the kind Albania received from China.

While remaining totally opposed to any link with the Soviet Union, Albanian officials do not rule out better relations with individual Soviet-bloc countries such as Hungary or Bulgaria. Sensing a possible opening, "nonaligned" Cuba and Vietnam recently gave strong verbal support to Albania in its dispute with China.

Western analysts believe that, despite the Marxist rhetoric, Albanian politics has retained much of its traditional character — based on the shifting loyalties of local chief-

Using powerful transmitters financed from Chinese aid, which Peking said totaled \$5 billion, the Albanians are accusing the new Chinese leadership of a flagrant departure from Marxism-Leninism, and collaboration with American imperialism and the international bourgeoisie. Most damning of all, China is accused of wanting to become "an imperialist superpower."

The problem now facing Albanian leader Enver Hoxha is that he has run out of potential extremist patrons. Since he came to power after leading a guerrilla uprising in World War II, he has broken successive alliances with three powerful Communist countries — Yugoslavia in 1948, the Soviet Union in 1961, and now China.

Bold Words

Apart from the ultraleft splinter groups that look to Mr. Hoxha for inspiration, the only Communist Party with which Albania maintains good relations is that of Vietnam.

Mr. Hoxha's public solution to this predicament is simple. Denouncing speculation that it would be forced back into the Soviet orbit, the Albanian Communist Party has told the Chinese: "Albania will never submit to anybody."

These are bold words from a small nation that believes itself encircled by enemies. However, Albania's turbulent history shows that it has always been a client state dependent for survival on foreign military protection and economic aid.

Yet for Albania, new partners are not so readily available. In conversations with foreign journalists in Belgrade, Albanian diplomats have excluded the possibility of improving relations with either the Soviet Union or the United States.

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Western analysts believe that, despite the Marxist rhetoric, Albanian politics has retained much of its traditional character — based on the shifting loyalties of local chief-

tains for whom foreign alliances are a way of increasing their own power.

There is also the fact that Mr. Hoxha, Yugoslav leader Tito and the Soviet Union's Leonid Brezhnev are old men nearing the end of their political careers. Their successors could well take radically different attitudes toward the patchwork quilt of alliances in the Balkans.

Albanian Threat

At least two countries are vitally interested in Albania: Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. In moments of candor, Yugoslav officials admit that the divided loyalties of the one million Albanians living in Yugoslavia represent perhaps the biggest single potential threat to Yugoslavia stability after the death of Marshal Tito.

Despite government efforts to improve its lot, the Albanian community in Yugoslavia has traditionally been the object of discrimination.

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tains and ridicule from other Yugoslav nationalities. It would not be difficult for an unfriendly regime in Albania to exploit these accumulated resentments.

The Kremlin's main interest in Albania would be as a means of pressure against Yugoslavia, which broke away from the Soviet bloc in 1948. The Soviet Union is also attracted by Albania's strategic position dominating the mouth of the Adriatic Sea just 45 miles from the Italian coast.

Albanian Threat

Now the pragmatic new Chinese leaders have decided to change alliances in the Balkans. The switch will be symbolized later this month by a visit to Yugoslavia and Romania by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the first visit to Europe in many years by a Chinese Communist Party leader.

A Chinese explanation for the divergent courses taken by Peking and Tirana in the last few years is

that the pupils caught the flu last year while in the open air and not in dormitories.

They said that it was possible to correlate the onslaught of flu outbreaks with thunderstorms and atmospheric disturbances and argued that the flu virus arrives in meteorite dust and, in certain weather conditions, will fall soon after the earth has passed through the orbit of a comet in space.

They said that studies from schools showed a wide variation in the severity of the flu outbreaks, even though it could be assumed that the pupils spent about the same amount of time whispering and talking together at close quarters — a prime means of person-to-person infection.

"We see no satisfactory way to explain the wide diversity of incidence of outbreaks in terms of person-to-person transmission. A more plausible explanation is that such variations are caused by fluctuation in times of descent [from the atmosphere] of virus-bearing particles," the professors were quoted.

'It Came From Outer Space,'
2 Scientists Say of Flu in Wales

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The announcement, concerning the influenza epidemic that hit Britain last winter, came from two prominent astronomers, but it sounded more like the title of a science fiction movie. They said, "It came from outer space."

The Daily Telegraph yesterday quoted Professor Fred Hoyle and Professor Chandra Wickramasinghe at a conference on cosmic chemistry at Gregynog, Wales, as saying that statistical breakdowns of absenteeism from Welsh boarding schools during the epidemic showed that the pupils caught the flu last year while in the open air and not in dormitories.

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From Their Jobs in Middle East

Kerala's Sons Send Home Prosperity

By William Borders

CHOWGHAT, India, Aug. 9

(NYT) — This town near the southern tip of India is enjoying a sudden economic boom — not because of anything happening here, but because of the new prosperity in the Gulf, 2,000 miles to the northwest.

Like hundreds of other towns in India and Pakistan, Chowghat lives largely on the money sent home by young men who have crossed the Arabian Sea to work in the Middle East in the last few years. And the living, by southern Asia standards, is very good.

"We're completely rebuilding the house with money my sons sent from Abu Dhabi," said a middle-aged rice farmer, Ahmed Naseem.

"They have also brought us a stereo, an American stove and two Japanese cameras. These are wonderful times."

In the dense groves of palm trees, two dozen of Mr. Naseem's neighbors have built stylish two-story stone houses of a type usually found only in the big cities of this country. Four banks have opened branches here to serve Chowghat's 30,000 people.

Thousands of Pillboxes

Under his rule, most of Western influence has been suppressed in Albania. Religion has officially been abolished. "Decadent" capitalist fads like blue jeans, pop music and long hair are banned.

A beautiful land surrounded by lakes and mountains, Albania is dotted with thousands of mushroom-shaped concrete pillboxes. They are intended as a deterrent to any would-be enemy, but also as a permanent reminder to Albanians of the need for vigilance in defense of their revolution.

Nearly Every Family

When the oil boom created an urgent need for workers in the Gulf in the early 1970s, Pakistan and India were natural sources because they are overpopulated and poor. Several hundred thousand Indians and Pakistanis have gone to the Middle East in the last four years.

and they are sending home more than \$1 billion a year.

Here in the lush tropical state of Kerala, it is easy to find villages where nearly every family has someone working in the Middle East. As the Indian state with the highest rate of literacy, Kerala has long been a source of labor for the rest of India and beyond.

The people here, who are called Malayalis, like to say that when Neil Armstrong landed on the moon, a Malayali was there to welcome him with a cup of tea.

When the oil boom started, the Indian government opened a passport office in Cochin, 50 miles south of here, and this year it

opened a second one in northern Kerala. Between them, the two offices issue 250,000 passports a year, mostly to travelers bound for the Middle East.

In January, Air India began twice-weekly flights between Dubai in the Gulf and Trivandrum, Kerala's capital. Here the planes take off from the sleepy little airport on the Arabian Sea, whose villages turn out the men in white sarongs, the women weeping as they wave.

Labor Shortage

And when the planes land, the returning native sons swagger off proudly in their best polyester, often carrying expensive radios and tape recorders.

With plumbers, welders, electricians and carpenters streaming out of Kerala at the same time as a building boom is beginning here, a labor shortage has developed in some areas. Construction workers who used to be paid \$1 a day now earn \$3, more than they would earn in New Delhi or Bombay.

In the Middle East, even an unskilled worker can earn several hundred dollars a month, which is what an executive earns in India. And by living cheaply without their families, the Indians often save the bulk of their wages.

"Everybody seems to have money now," said an officer of Chowghat's new banks, a tiny branch installed on the second floor over a grimy tea shop. Several dozen people waited in line to deposit checks from their brothers or sons or fathers.

Argentina: food for the world

Baby Beef: An exceptional joint of tasty meat, roasted by experts, assails the senses of the diner seated at a table in one of the many restaurants in Buenos Aires. Those who choose to try the delicious dish could have come from New York or Rome, Hong Kong or Cairo. In this huge cosmopolitan city, early or late, usually early, the tourist can submit to the temptation of Argentinian meat, the world-famous "bife".

Argentina has always held an outstanding position as producer and exporter of high-quality meat, as is widely known. Millions of homes in Europe, America, Africa and Asia have tasted its products, which provide an excellent complement to their diet at extremely reasonable prices. The Argentine pampas, with its variety of rich grass, its good rainfall and pleasant mild weather, is the best natural veldt in the world. This is one of the main reasons for the excellence, quantity and low cost of Argentinian meat.

Many years ago, when the first cattle strayed far from their owners, the Spanish conquerors, they took for themselves immense areas of the pampas. This soon became covered with millions of cattle. Since then these ownerless strays have been available to anyone who wanted them, and they provided food for the Indians and the gauchos. Such was the extent of this abundant richness that an animal would be slaughtered only for its leather or a small part of the flesh, the rest left to predators. The presence of cattle and the huge extent of the pampas brought about a new culture whose most important value was individual freedom and independence. This feeling, deeply engraved on the "criollo" soul, persists today in the Argentine spirit, in the exalted feeling of liberty which is nurtured by Argentina's men and women.

Only rarely in the history of mankind has the phenomenon of such a concentration of wealth been seen. Soon the world began to demand and enjoy this wealth. First leather and salt meat, then frozen meat, gave birth to a thriving industry which has brought welfare and progress to the Argentinian people.

A constant improvement in the product was brought about and made possible by the appearance of the huge ranches, the installation of refrigeration plants, and access to ever more demanding and increasing markets. The product was adapted to meet the demands of the market.

Cross breeding and incorporation of advanced farming technology was the permanent concern of the progressive Argentinian cattle breeders, who have always been eager to accept technological advances. Argentinian meat, the principal foreign exchange earner for decades, still maintains an outstanding place amongst the exports of a country which has traditionally offered its agricultural products to the world.

The Stockbreeding Show

A noisy crowd stands around the arena. Breeders, industrialists, employees, housewives. Men and women. Young and old. A multi-colored sample of Argentinian society meets to watch one of the most traditional events of this country, the annual stockbreeding show at the Sociedad Rural Argentina, near the Palermo woods in Buenos Aires. Which other country can offer such a sight, we wonder? We believe no other does.

The best examples of each breed pass slowly by, with steady steps, as if they were conscious of their importance and of the admiration they provoke. The bulls are accompanied by the farmhand who takes care of them, who has prepared and groomed them so skillfully. They pass one by one before the public's amazement and applause with a rather pompous dignity: firm, well-distributed

The Bayreuth Festival

A Stunning 'Dutchman's' Set and Music

By David Stevens

BAYREUTH, West Germany (IHT) — Seeking out new talents and encouraging new ideas, the Bayreuth Festival manages to remain true to its Wagnerian duties without becoming a musty museum, the latest case in point being this year's musically and scenically fascinating new production of "The Flying Dutchman."

This earliest of the master's works deemed worthy of inclusion in the Bayreuth repertory might easily have been renamed "Senta's Dream" for the occasion. Harry Kupfer, the 43-year-old chief stage director of the Dresden State Opera — where the opera had its world premiere in 1843 — presented the action as taking place mainly in the progressively alienated mind of Senta, a post-Freudian psychodrama rather than a romantic legend.

Senta's obsession with the ballad-legend of the cursed seaman, her desire to escape her oppressive home life, and her passion to become the woman who redeems the Dutchman through undying love are all legitimate elements in any production, but here they are presented as the opera's sole motive force.

The curtain goes up during the overture to show the inside of Senta's home through a scrim of sounding clouds. The portrait of the Dutchman falls from the wall and she seizes it and runs up a flight of stairs to a window seat in a small room. Thereafter, she is almost constantly visible, either par-

icipating in events or watching them from her perch while clutching the portrait.

Ghostly World

When the ghostly world of the Dutchman intrudes, the walls of the house fall away to make room for the ships of Daland and the Dutchman, then abruptly pull together again. This technically ingenious device of Peter Sykora — Kupfer's designer colleague at Dresden — was not only theatrical but also smoothed the continuous progress of the opera, played as always at Bayreuth without an intermission.

In a not-altogether-clear sexual fantasy, the Dutchman's ship has a prow formed by two hands that separate to show him chained to a mast surrounded by blood-red sails, before he is hurled through the opening by an unseen force to land prostrate on shore. Invited home by Daland, he arrives with a double — a faceless and voiceless figure with whom Daland discourses, while Senta is riveted by the "real" one only she can perceive. This did not work too smoothly scenically, although it was clearly intended to reinforce Kupfer's basic concept.

No Apotheosis

In the final scene, a spooky but very bourgeois wedding party gathers, but is broken up by a storm that seems to be generated by the choruses of the Dutchman's disembodied crew. Senta, hearing the Dutchman's reproaches for presumed infidelity, hurls herself from her window and the curtain drops.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Proche Banlieue Sud Paris

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Simon Estes as Hollander in 'The Flying Dutchman.'

Wants Stiffer Laws

Utah Archeologist Warns Of Indian-Mound Vandals

MONTEZUMA CANYON, Utah, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Artifactual bunters are using bulldozers to vandalize historic Indian burial mounds, a state archeologist says.

Dr. David Madsen said yesterday that Utah needs stiffer laws to protect the sites and prevent the ruining of precious pottery and other valuable finds.

Some people are bulldozing the burial grounds to get pottery, which is considered to be a key to the Montezuma Canyon area, the Nancy Petersoo site, is not protected because it is on private land.

"We assumed it was public land, and when we found it was private land, there was nothing we could do about the vandalism," Louthian said, adding that even on public land not much can be done unless the vandals are caught with their finds.

He said one burial ground, which is to be a key to the Montezuma Canyon area, the Nancy Petersoo site, is not protected because it is on private land.

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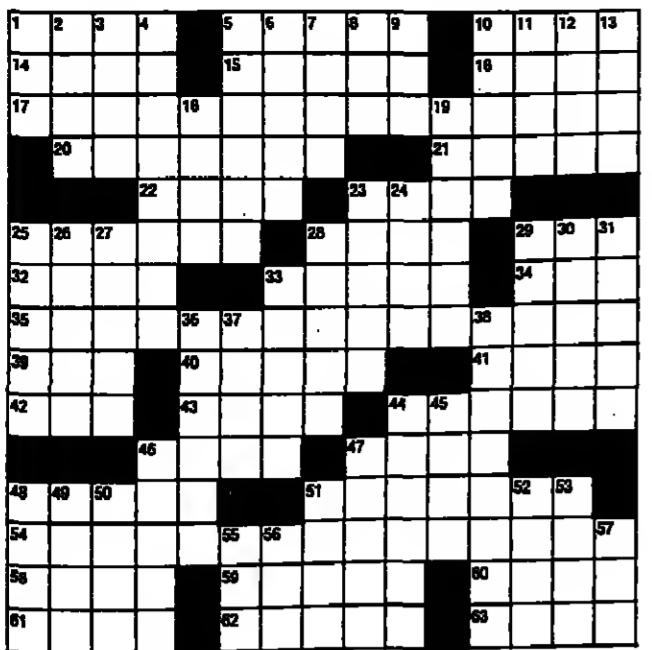
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Cadence ready for an exam
10 Irish port
14 Portico in Athens
15 White oak
16 Eye part
17 Blondie's breadwinner
20 Calms down
21 Utah range
22 Electric-current regulator, for short
23 Harold of old comics
25 — bicarbonate
26 Famed painter of N.M. ranch hands
27 Jeff Davis' org.
28 — in one's bonnet
33 Dictator's action against dissidents
34 Copek's classic
35 Capp's strip within a strip
36 Land mass: Abbr.
40 "I loved —": G. Wither
41 Abah's father
42 — Moines
43 Showy flower

44 Dirty kid in "Peanuts"
45 Largest of the Marianas
47 Tar's nightcap
48 Fragment
51 Life preserver
54 Hans or Fritz
58 — fine
59 Asian fiber
60 Character in Faulkner's "The Town"
61 Church rite
62 Better
63 Wood strip
DOWN
1 Dangerous drug
2 "Play" — It Lays: Didion
3 Theater section
4 More meretricious
5 For the time being
6 Western jamboree
7 Wanes
8 Prefix with perfect
9 Theol. institute
10 Local interruption on TV
11 Baker's station
12 Throb
13 "Mary" — little lamb
14 "I loved —": G. Wither
15 Cadence ready for an exam
16 Eye part
17 Blondie's breadwinner
18 Harold of old comics
19 Leathers
20 Slabs of peat
21 Therefore
22 — Rud, river in Iran
23 Chubby
24 Gives out cards
25 Brazen female
26 Put a wave in
27 Bolivian capital
28 One of the Alans
29 Sacred poem
30 "Queen of Latin Song"
31 Kazan
32 Poetaster's product
33 College track, for short
34 "Russia \$1200": Bob Hope
35 Looks intensely
36 Urchin
37 Glide along above a surface
38 Each: Sp.
39 Highways: Abb.
40 "Put the Blame on —"
41 Arctic bird
42 Pinball no-no
43 Blue Eagle letters
44 Tie-up
45 Morse code word

WEATHER

	C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	79.45	70.45	MADRID	27.81
AMSTERDAM	16.61	overcast	MIAMI	27.81
ANKARA	32.90	fair	MILAN	24.75
ATHENS	32.98	fair	MONTREAL	23.71
BELGRADE	24.71	fair	MOSCOW	23.71
BERLIN	17.61	overcast	NEW YORK	31.87
BRUSSELS	19.66	fair	OSLO	23.75
BUCHAREST	30.86	cloudy	PARIS	17.63
BUDAPEST	21.20	cloudy	PRAGUE	17.63
CARACAS	28.48	fair	ROME	25.77
COPENHAGEN	26.79	fair	SOFIA	26.79
COSTA DEL SOL	14.57	rain	STOCKHOLM	19.44
DUBLIN	14.57	overcast	TENRAK	34.93
EDINBURGH	19.62	rain	TEHRAN	27.81
FRANKFURT	19.44	showers	VIENNA	34.93
GENEVA	13.55	cloudy	VIENNA	27.81
HELSINKI	13.55	overcast	WARSAW	14.57
ISTANBUL	13.55	fair	WASHINGTON	29.84
LAL PALMAS	23.73	fair	ZURICH	13.57
LIMA	17.63	fair		
LONDON	21.78	cloudy		

(Yesterday's readout: U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; oil offers at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 9, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following mapping of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (r) — quarterly; (t) — irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) Beersdorf	SE 719.20	(w) Alexander Fund	SE 754
(d) Gruen	SE 294.00	(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (ABIF)	SE 720.00
(d) Stockbor	SE 294.00	(w) Bondeco — Issue Pr.	SE 720.00
(d) Stockbor	SE 294.00	(t) CAIMAT	SE 813.53

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

(d) CSF Fund	SE 142.00	(d) Capital Renting Int. Fd	LF 1.401
(d) Gruen	SE 294.00	(d) Cipolli Fund	SE 1.005
(d) Stockbor	SE 294.00	(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y.	SE 1.005

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT (C) Ltd:

(t) Universal Trust Fund	SE 1.51	(d) Convert. Int. A. Cards	SE 0.22
(w) High Interest Savings	21.00	(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y.	SE 0.22
(w) Convertible Capital Fd	SE 294.00	(d) Dreyfus Fund (ex-CIVIL)	SE 0.22

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(w) Capital Int'l Fund	SE 19.02	(d) Dreyfus Intercontinental Fund	SE 1.446
(w) Capital Italy S.A.	SE 10.16	(d) Fidelity Sterling A.	SE 0.22
(w) Convertible Capital Fd	SE 294.00	(d) Fidelity Sterling B.	SE 0.22

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses	SE 50.53	(d) Fiduciary Fund	SE 1.12
(d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SE 63.25	(d) First Fund	SE 1.12
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SE 294.00	(d) Fiduciary Fund	SE 1.12

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Corporate Int'l Fund	DM 31.40	(d) Heidelberg Hldgs. NV	SE 241.74
(d) Int'l Real Estate Fund	SE 294.00	(d) Infrastr. Fund	SE 1.12

FIDELITY IBERNAUD:

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SE 59.23	(d) Infrastr. Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Fidelity Div. Trs.	SE 59.23	(d) Infrastr. Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund	SE 294.00	(d) Infrastr. Fund	SE 1.12

G.T. BERMUDA LIMITED:

(w) G.T. Berm. Fd	SE 52.41	(d) Jason Growth Fund	SE 1.22
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	SE 7.65	(w) Jason Select Fund	SE 1.22

JARDIN FLEMING:

(d) Jordine Jason Fund	SE 15.00	(d) K. Income Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Jordine Jason Fund	SE 15.00	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd	SE 1.12

LLOYD'S INT'L PO BOX 17 GENVA 11

(d) Lloyd's Int'l Fund	SE 294.00	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd	SE 1.12
(d) Lloyd's Int'l Fund	SE 294.00	(d) Leverage Cns. Fund	SE 1.12

LLOYD'S INT'L S.A. IVA.V.I.

(d) Lloyd's Int'l Fund	SE 15.38	(d) MAGNA Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Lloyd's Int'l Fund	SE 15.38	(d) Newfund Int'l Fund	SE 1.12

SOFID GROUPE GENVA

(d) Sofid Int'l Fund	SE 1.545.50	(d) Northern Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Sofid Int'l Fund	SE 1.545.50	(d) Northern Fund	SE 1.12

SWISS BANK CORP:

(d) Amex U.S. Sh	SE 22.25	(d) Sofid Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Bond Invest	SE 41.30	(d) Tokyo Pct. Hold Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Bond Invest	SE 41.30	(d) Tokyo Pct. Hold Fund	SE 1.12

SWISS BUREAU OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Bond Invest	SE 10.00	(d) United Cns. Fund	SE 1.12
(d) Bond Invest	SE 10.00	(d) United Cns. Fund	SE 1.12

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

(d) Allseeds	DM 13.4
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